

CGOAシュミレーション問題集、CGOA資格参考書



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Linux Foundation CGOA 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GitOps 用語: 試験のこのセクションでは、DevOps エンジニアのスキルを測定し、宣言的記述、望ましい状態、状態ドリフト、調整、管理対象システム、状態ストア、フィードバックループ、ロールバックの概念など、GitOps の基本用語をカバーします。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関連するプラクティス: 試験のこのセクションでは、DevOps エンジニアのスキルを測定し、継続的な統合と配信に加えて、GitOps が、コードとしての構成、コードとしてのインフラストラクチャ、DevOps、DevSecOps などのより広範なプラクティスとどのように関連しているかを取り上げます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ツール: 試験のこのセクションでは、DevOps エンジニアのスキルを測定し、マニフェスト形式、パッケージ化方法、Git などの状態保存システムや代替手段、ArgoCD や Flux などの調整エンジン、CI との相互運用性、可観測性、通知ツールなど、GitOps をサポートするツールをカバーします。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GitOps の原則: 試験のこのセクションでは、サイト信頼性エンジニアのスキルを測定し、宣言型、バージョン管理され不変、自動プル、継続的な調整などの GitOps の主な原則をカバーします。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GitOps パターン: 試験のこのセクションでは、サイト信頼性エンジニアのスキルを測定し、デプロイメントとリリースのパターン、プログレッシブ配信、プル型とイベント駆動型のアプローチ、クラスター内および外部の調整機能のさまざまなアーキテクチャパターンをカバーします。

CGOA資格参考書 & CGOA入門知識

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Linux Foundation Certified GitOps Associate 認定 CGOA 試験問題 (Q29-Q34):

質問 # 29

Which of these is an advantage of using a declarative configuration for your Desired State?

- A. Declarative configuration allows you to execute code locally more efficiently to make desired changes to your running system.
- B. Declarative configuration helps you include dynamic scripting that guides an application through a step- by-step process.
- C. Declarative configuration lets you specify complex if/else logic within custom code.
- **D. Using widely adopted community tools for reconciling actual state is less work than maintaining custom imperative scripts.**

正解: D

解説:

Declarative configuration describes what the system should look like, not how to achieve it. This enables the use of standard reconciliation tools (like ArgoCD or Flux) to manage the system automatically, removing the burden of writing and maintaining imperative scripts.

"Declarative configuration enables systems to be managed by generic reconciliation tools rather than bespoke scripts, reducing operational overhead and increasing reliability." Thus, the correct answer is B.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Declarative Systems.

質問 # 30

You are working on a GitOps project and need to understand the similarities and differences between pull- based messaging systems and event-driven systems. What is a key difference between these two types of systems?

- A. Pull-based systems require a constant network connection to receive updates.
- **B. When only events trigger reconciliation, the system is more vulnerable to drift caused by other things.**
- C. Pull-based systems are more efficient in handling real-time events.
- D. Event-driven systems are less flexible and scalable compared to pull-based systems.

正解: B

解説:

In GitOps, the pull-based model continuously reconciles the actual state with the desired state. This makes it resilient to drift, since reconciliation runs regularly. In contrast, event-driven systems only reconcile when an event occurs (e.g., a webhook), which makes them more prone to drift if changes happen outside those events.

"A pull-based reconciliation loop ensures continuous alignment with the desired state. Event-driven reconciliation, triggered only on events, risks system drift if changes occur outside those triggers." Thus, the correct answer is D.

References: GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Reconciliation Models.

質問 # 31

What does Picked Automatically refer to?

- **A. Accessing the Desired State from the State Store.**
- B. Webhooks informing the system about new commits.
- C. It always refers to Git pull.
- D. A GET request to a relational database.

正解: A

解説:

The Pull Automatically GitOps principle refers to the way software agents continuously access the Desired State stored in the State Store (e.g., Git). Agents automatically pull the state from the repository and reconcile the system accordingly.

"Software agents automatically pull the desired state declarations from the source of truth (State Store) and continuously reconcile the system to match." Thus, the correct answer is D.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

質問 # 32

Can you choose one example where Configuration as Code may be utilized to manage an application's configuration and source code?

- A. Using a manual process of editing configuration files and manually syncing the source code of a monolithic application.
- B. Using a GUI-based configuration tool to visually configure and manage the source code of a microservices architecture.
- C. Using a spreadsheet to manually update and manage the configuration and source code of a mobile application.
- **D. Using a Helm chart to define and manage the configuration and container image of a web application deployed on Kubernetes.**

正解: D

解説:

Configuration as Code is a GitOps-related practice where configurations are stored as declarative definitions in version control. Helm charts, for example, allow applications deployed on Kubernetes to have both their container images and configuration specified declaratively.

"Configuration as Code enables teams to manage application and infrastructure configuration in version control systems, using declarative approaches such as Kubernetes manifests or Helm charts. This ensures repeatability, automation, and auditability." Thus, Helm charts are a prime example of this practice, making C correct.

References: GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Configuration as Code.

質問 # 33

You are packaging a complex application to deploy to multiple Kubernetes clusters using GitOps. Which of the following would be a suitable solution for this process?

- **A. Creating a Helm chart to define the application's configuration and dependencies.**
- B. Writing a Dockerfile to build a container image of the application and configuration.
- C. Configuring a CI/CD pipeline to build and deploy the application to the Kubernetes cluster automatically.
- D. Creating a well-formatted script to deploy the application to the Kubernetes cluster.

正解: A

解説:

Helm is a Kubernetes package manager widely used in GitOps for packaging, configuring, and deploying complex applications. Helm charts bundle configuration, dependencies, and Kubernetes manifests into reusable, declarative packages that can be applied across multiple clusters.

"Helm charts provide a way to package Kubernetes applications, defining configuration and dependencies declaratively. This allows consistent deployment across clusters in GitOps workflows." Thus, the correct answer is A.

References: GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Helm usage in GitOps.

質問 # 34

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